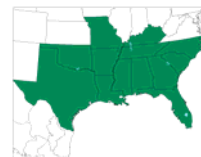


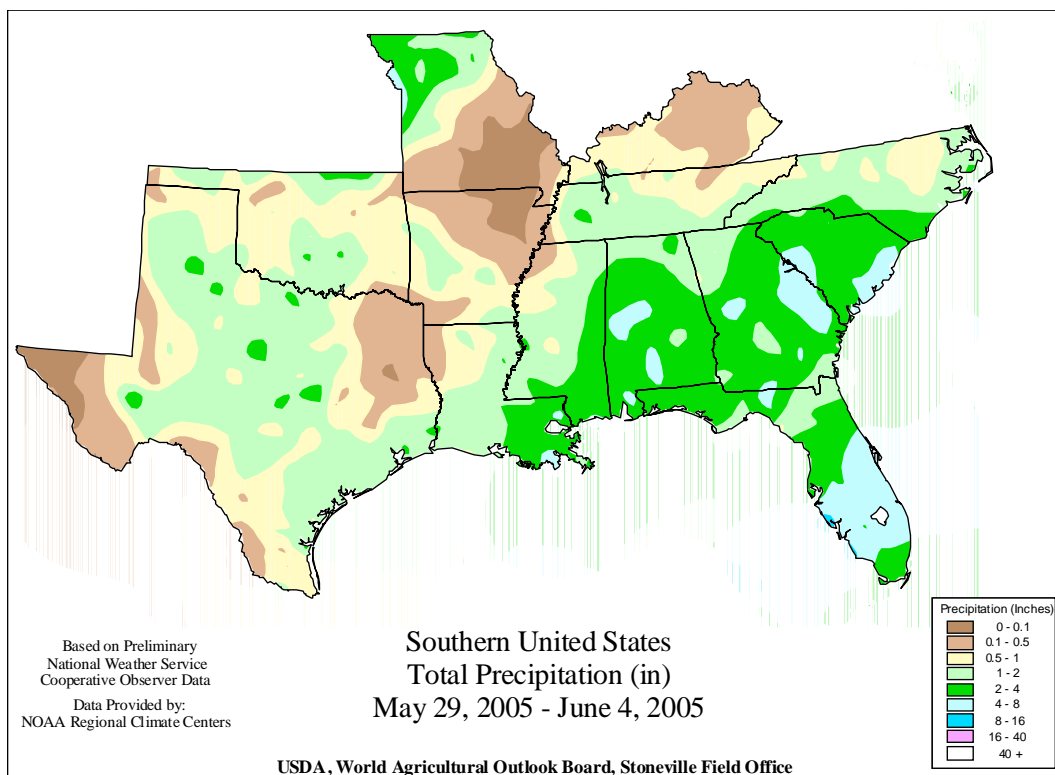


**Office of the Chief Economist  
World Agricultural Outlook Board  
Stoneville Field Office**



## WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL WEATHER REPORT

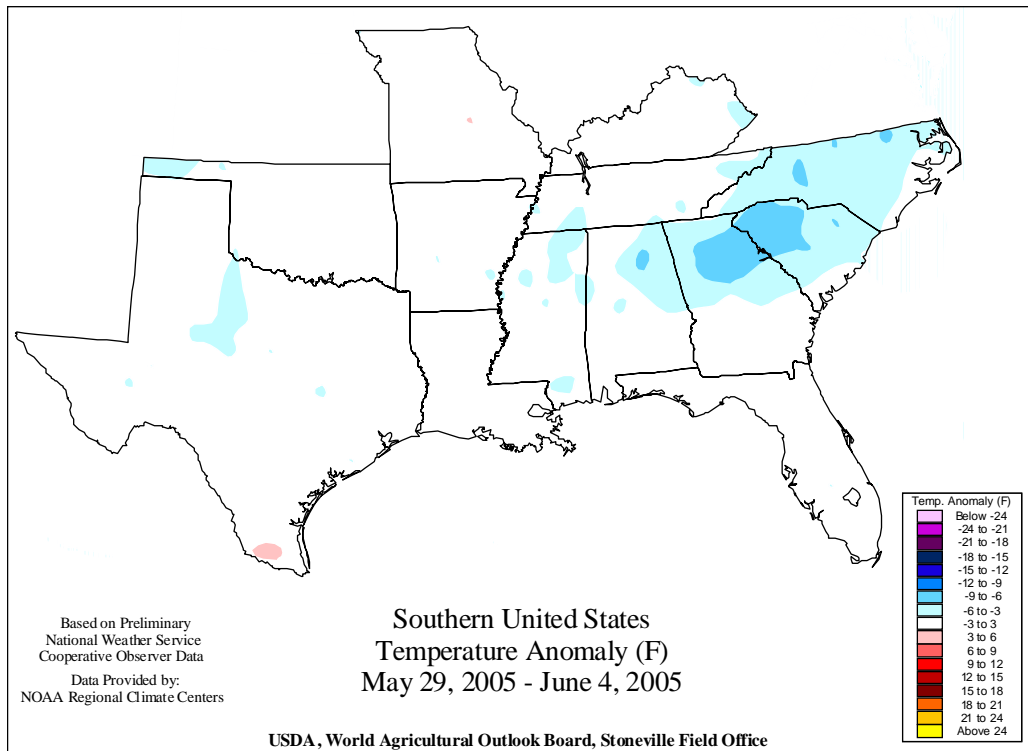
**May 29 to June 4, 2005**



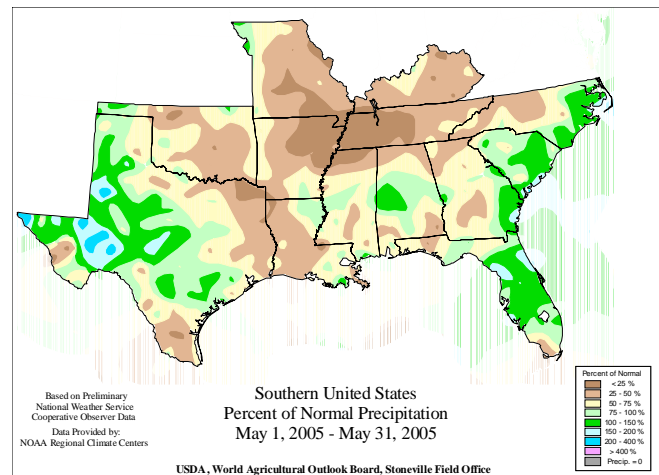
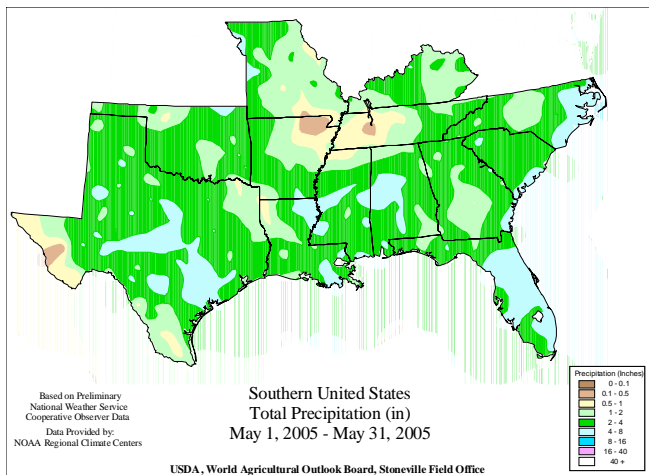
### Weather Highlights

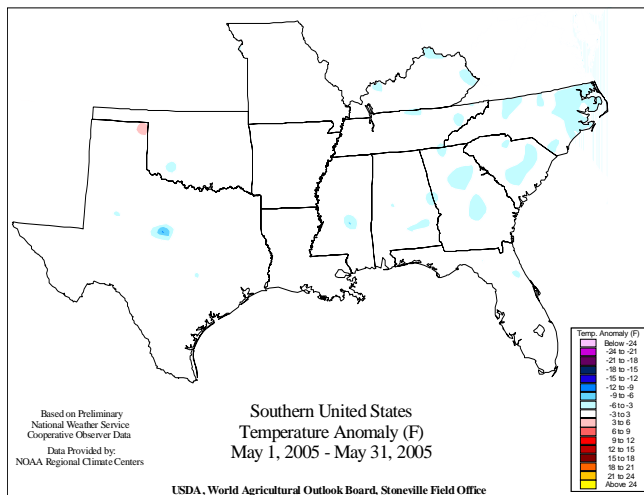
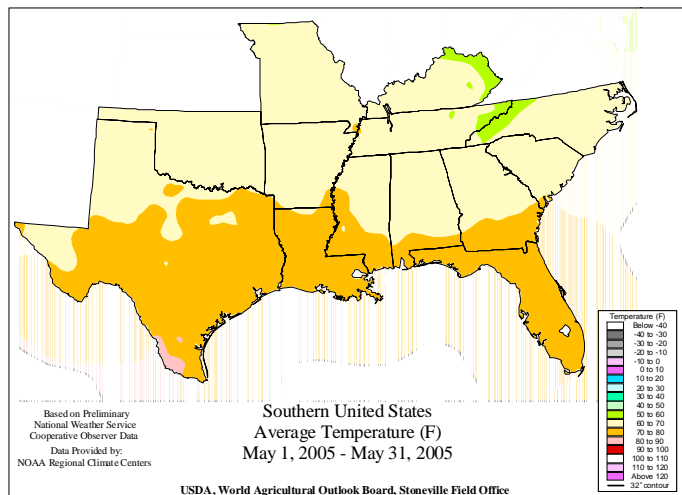
Strong storms produced varied amounts of rainfall over the region this week. Western and central areas received less rain than the southeast. Missouri experienced a split weather pattern with heavy rainfall in its northwest corner, and little to none in its southeast. Other areas that received .50 inches of rain included parts of Kentucky, northeast Arkansas, and east and western Texas. The heaviest precipitation fell in Florida, and scattered areas of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, collecting as much as 4 to 8 inches. Elsewhere, southern Louisiana and Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida received 2 to 4 inches.

In many areas of the eastern sector, temperatures continued the pattern of last week, from 3 to 6 and 6 to 9 degrees F, below normal. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal for most other areas.



In the Mississippi Delta, weekly temperatures were near normal with scattered areas 3 to 6 degrees F below normal. For example, Stoneville reported a daily high of 74 degrees F on June 1, which is 12 degrees F below normal. For several days, temperatures remained in the 70's but rose to the upper 80's by the weekend. Thunderstorms brought some relief from the hot weather early in the week. Most benefited from the showers early in the week, with the exception of the northwest Delta which remained dry. The Central Delta collected .50 to 1 inch of rain, while areas further south received up to 2 inches.





### May Weather Summary:

Precipitation amounts and patterns differed across the southern U.S. In comparison to last month, Texas and Oklahoma received unusually higher amounts of rainfall while inner states such as Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri were very dry. Florida remained wet, but a shift occurred in that the central and south portions were wettest, and the panhandle driest. Above normal rainfall occurred in Texas followed by Florida, which gained as much as 200 to 400 and 150 to 200 percent of normal, respectively. The same inner states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri received less than 50 percent of normal. Parts of west Tennessee, northeast Arkansas, and extreme southern Texas received less than 25 percent of normal rainfall. Mississippi was also very dry as compared to April. In the Delta, Stoneville recorded less than half its normal rainfall for the month of May (2.11 inches of rain). Most of the state was just as dry except for a small sliver near the southern Delta, which reported 75 to 100 percent of normal, equal to 4 to 8 inches of rainfall for the month. Scattered areas of Alabama, Louisiana, and the outer banks of the East Coast also reported 4 to 8 inches.

Monthly temperatures for most of the southern region averaged near normal. Most scattered areas east of the Mississippi River had below normal departures of 3 to 6 degrees F. That was a shift in the pattern from April which remained further south. Only one spot at the top of Texas panhandle had an area above normal of 3 to 6 degrees F. Average temperatures of 70 to 80 degrees F extended through more of the Deep South, unlike last month which was confined to extreme southern Texas and Florida. The lowest average temperatures, 50 to 60 degrees F, occurred on a much smaller scale this month along the Great Smoky Mountains and east Kentucky.

**(For additional information, contact Nancy Lopez at 662-686-3395)**

## Agricultural Summary

### United States Crop Progress Report\*

Week Ending

		June 5, 2005	May 29, 2005	June 5, 2004	2000-2004 Average
		Percent			
<b>Cotton</b>	<b>Planted</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>
	<b>Squaring</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>Percent (Good to Excellent)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Corn</b>	<b>Emerged</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>Percent (Good to Excellent)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Emerged</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>
	<b>Percent (Good to Excellent)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Soybeans</b>	<b>Planted</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>
	<b>Emerged</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>
	<b>Percent (Good to Excellent)</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>---</b>

\*Source: USDA/National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

"---" = Not Reported

#### **Cotton:**

Planting advanced to 90 percent complete, 1 point behind last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the crop was estimated to be in good to excellent condition, up 1 point from last week. Planting was essentially complete except for Georgia (92 percent planted), Texas (81 percent planted), and Oklahoma (63 percent planted). Planting progress was behind only in Oklahoma, 24 points behind their 5-year average. All southern states had cotton emerged and squaring, led by Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas with 15, 14, and 13 percent squared, respectively.

#### **Corn:**

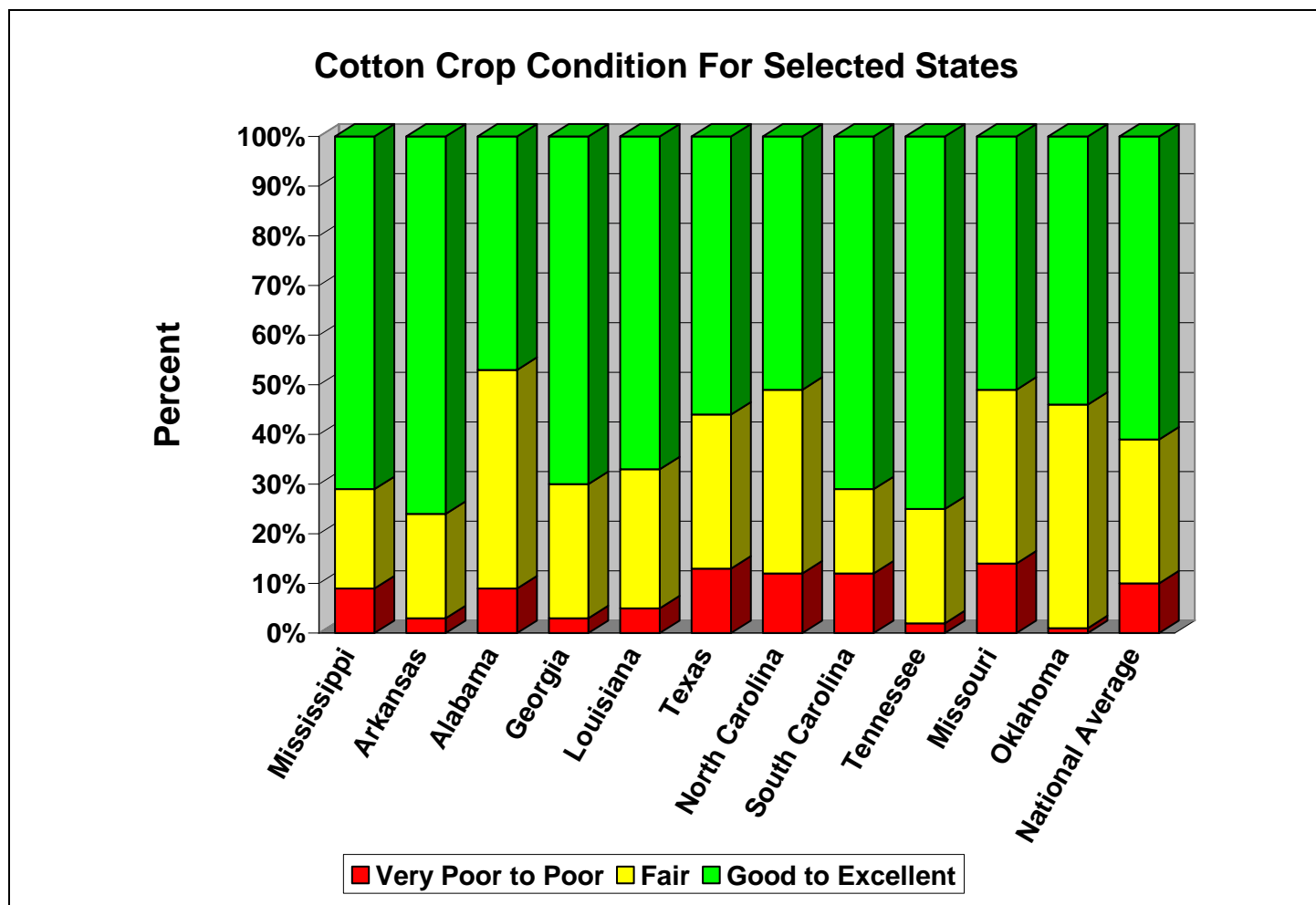
Ninety-five percent of the crop had emerged nationally, and 64 percent of the crop was considered to be in good to excellent condition, up 2 points from last week. All southern states reported at least 94 percent of their crop had emerged and most reported that their corn was silking, led by Louisiana (33 percent silked) and Texas (32 percent silked). Most states reported that silking was behind the 5-year average pace. Arkansas, which reported 2 percent silked, 2 points ahead of their 5-year average, was the exception.

#### **Rice:**

Planting was complete and 93 percent of the crop had emerged, 2 points behind last year and equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 59 percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, up 4 points from last week. Emergence neared completion in Arkansas (99 percent emerged) and Louisiana (98 percent emerged). Emergence was complete in Mississippi, Texas, and Missouri. All of the states rated the majority of their rice crop as being in good to excellent condition, ranging from Louisiana's 51 percent, to Mississippi's 89 percent.

### Soybeans:

Planting progressed to 90 percent complete, ahead of last year by 6 points and the 5-year average by 8 points. Emergence advanced 20 points to 70 percent complete, 2 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mississippi had 95 percent of their crop emerged, followed by Missouri and Arkansas with 75 percent, and Kentucky with 74 percent. Oklahoma, at 46 percent emerged, lagged its 5-year emergence average by 13 points.



### Cotton Conditions by State:

Alabama's crop condition, still the lowest of all southern states, improved 13 point from the previous week to 47 percent of their crop being rated good to excellent. Louisiana's crop rating increased the most of all states, rising 21 point from the previous week with 67 percent of their crop rated good to excellent. Crop ratings in Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi also improved from the previous week. Crop rating in Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Oklahoma fell from the previous week to 51, 51, 71, and 54 percent, respectively.

**May Summary:** In the southern United States, planting of Cotton, Corn, Rice, and Soybeans neared completion. Emergence of those crops was near or ahead of the 5-year average in all states except Oklahoma where crop progress lagged due to unfavorable planting conditions. The majority of the crop acreage in most states was considered to be in a good to excellent condition, but all southern states reported that soil moisture was, if not already, becoming a concern. The exceptions were Louisiana and Alabama where crops were stressed by lack of moisture. Irrigation of crops started earlier than in previous years in most states.

**(For Additional Information, contact Bart Freeland at 662-686-3280)**